

THE SENTINEL

Issued Every Friday.

TERMS: \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

DOBYNS & CURRY, Publishers

Friday, August 5, 1892.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID,
of New York.

For Governor,
WILLIAM WARNER,

Republican County Convention.

In accordance with an order of the Holt County Republican Central Committee, made at a meeting held in Forest City, on Tuesday, June 21, 1892, a delegate convention for nominating candidates for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing November election is hereby called to meet at Meyer's opera house, in Mound City, Mo., at 11 o'clock a. m.

Tuesday, September 6, 1892.
And further, in obedience to the order of said committee, made at said meeting, the Republican voters of each township are hereby called to meet at their respective places of voting at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Friday, September 2, 1892.
There to choose by primary election the number of delegates apportioned to each township to represent them in said county convention.

The basis of apportionment is one (1) delegate for each twenty-five (25) and fraction of twelve (12) votes or over cast for Benjamin Harrison for president in 1888, and in all follows:

Townships	Delegates
Benton	275
Bison	10
Clay	10
Liberty	10
Lincoln	64
Hickory	130
Union	121
E. Lewis	231
W. Lewis	120
Forbes	131
Nodaway	137

H. T. ALKIRE, Chairman.

F. E. BULLOCK, Secretary.

Republican Senatorial Convention.

MARYVILLE, Mo., June 24, 1892.

The Republican of the First Senatorial District of Missouri are hereby called to meet in delegate convention at Forest City, Mo.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1892.
At 11 o'clock a. m., there to nominate a candidate for the office of Senator to represent said district in the General Assembly of the State; and for such other business as may properly come before the convention. The basis of representation selected by the committee is one delegate for every 250 votes cast for Benjamin Harrison for president in 1888. Each county is entitled to the following representation:

Townships	Delegates
Atchison	134
Geny	102
Atchison	181
Nodaway	206
Worth	71

Total.....34

By order of the Republican Senatorial Committee.

J. M. OSBORN, Chm.

E. A. VISONHALL, Sec'y.

The Difference.

It is somewhat amusing to see the extreme delicacy with which the Republican papers handle editorially the Carnegie labor troubles. Several days after the occurrence some of them had the boldness to say, "the tariff has nothing to do with it."—Nodaway Democrat.

We regret to notice that some (nearly all) of our Democratic contemporaries are treating the Homestead incident as a partisan fashion, for which there is no excuse. They assume that because Mr. Andrew Carnegie and his associates at Homestead have been engaged in an industry protected by the tariff, and because a dispute as to wages has arisen between the employees and employer, protection is responsible for the Homestead murders and mischief. In congress, too, certain persons who suppose themselves to be Democrats (Voorhees and McMillin, of Tennessee) have insisted upon this view. If strikes were never heard of in unprotected industries, if, in fact, the greatest strikes in the country had not occurred in the unprotected industries, like the steam railroads and horse railroads; if free trade England were not a country of desperate strikes, and if these facts were not known to everybody with education enough to read large print, these assumptions might be worth contradicting. As the case is, they are as far-fetched and as wildly absurd as we fear they will bring discredit upon the Democrats in the national campaign. This is not a question of partisan politics; it is deeper than that, for it goes to the very heart of social order and the preservation of all that has been won for civilization.

The Democratic politicians and newspapers that are trying to obscure the real question are doing all in their power to injure the Democratic party.—New York Sun, (Democrat).

We would very kindly refer the Democrat to the following from "T. V. Powderly, who in a late number of the Journal of the Knights of Labor, says: Partisan papers are endeavoring to make political capital out of the terrible scenes which took place at Homestead the other day. The Democratic papers are vehement in their denunciation of the Republican party for enacting a tariff law under which protection was afforded to manufacturers. There is no love for workmen in a desire to serve party interests alone actuates them. Let us review the situation in brief. Tariff laws could not be passed without discussion, and in all of the debates which took place in congress over the McKinley bill I can not find that a single amendment was offered by a Democrat to give the workmen a certain portion of the tariff when collected. The Mills bill and the McKinley bill differ very little in the duty on steel rails, plates, etc. One was a Democratic bill, the other a Republican. The McKinley bill reduced the duty on articles manufactured at Homestead, and Democratic papers in asserting that the trouble at that point is due to the McKinley bill

FREE TRADE FALLACIES.

That the Homestead Troubles are due to the Tariff.

The free trade Democratic newspapers of the United States, without exception, are endeavoring to mislead their readers as to the Homestead troubles. They charge, first, that the reduction in wages asked by the Carnegie Steel company would bring the pay of the men down to practically the starvation point; second, that the trouble is due entirely to the protective tariff. Both are fallacies, and incapable of demonstration.

As to the reduction in wages being a "starvation basis," the testimony before the Congressional committee, now at Homestead investigating the matter, settles that, and cannot be impugned. The pay-rolls of the Homestead mills were produced, and show that the pay of the rollers ran from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per month; heaters \$1.85 to \$1.90; heaters \$1.20; head shears, \$1.00; shears \$1.00; rollers, \$1.00; and a variety of other men, averaging about \$75 per month. This should settle the matter in the minds of any intelligent man. The reduction in wages would not have exceeded 15 per cent. Such reduction would by no means reduce the men to "starvation wages."

As to the justice of the demand for a reduction, that is a matter on which we can not as yet give an intelligent opinion. It is submitted by the Carnegie Steel company that the sharp competition in the steel business, among American mills, prompted them to reduce wages, as prices have gotten so low that they have no profit in the manufacture. We have explained previously that the enormous development of the iron and steel manufacture in the South, where the conjunction of extremely rich ores, good coal, etc., with much lower wages to the employees, enable them, in their efforts to secure trade, to reduce the price of the product to a point at which it was no longer profitable to manufacture at Homestead.

Bad for the Pessimists.

It must be most distressing to the pessimists, including the Democracy and the People's party, to note the fact that at the grain crop this year is larger than ever and that the business situation is first-class. The crop of last year was extremely large, and it was not presumed that this year's crop would by any fortunate circumstances be much better. In the western states and in fact through the grain belt, the crops are reported most promising. Even the corn, except in a few sections, is fairly promising, in spite of the general wet weather in the early spring. Don's Weekly Review of trade says that with a reduction of 6 per cent. in the produce of this year as compared with that of last, "the wheat yield would be far in excess of the quantity consumed at home and exported in any year except 1891." The prospects are so favorable to a large surplus, though not an excessive one, and the indications are for fairly good prices for produce. The general condition of trade is reported encouraging and the number of failures is much smaller than for the period last year. Collections are better, according to the collection agencies, and this proves that money is more plentiful.

In spite of these facts the Democratic croakers who declare that the tariff is a tax, and that the country is going to the demoralization low-ways as fast as it can on account of the McKinley bill, and the People's party in clamoring for currency, free silver, bushel basket treasury, and various other extravagancies on the theory that the farmers are mortgaged to death and that everybody is in a state of hopeless and depressing poverty. Business conditions seem to contradict these croakers in the most emphatic way. The only conclusion is that the country is prosperous and the business outlook satisfactory. If there is any politics in it, the Republican party must, of course, be commended, and ought to be continued in control of affairs.

Great Results.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department has just completed its compilation of the foreign trade of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1892. The figures here given for the first time are not estimates, but are official totals. For the first time in the history of the country the total exports for the year reached a BILLION DOLLARS, the exact value being \$1,030,335,626. This is an increase over the previous year of \$145,818,610.

The exports exceeded the imports by \$202,944,342. Truly a magnificent and unequalled balance in trade in our favor. The total foreign trade of the United States (both imports and exports) was \$1,857,220,210.

The value of imports coming in free of duty was \$458,001,145. The value of dutiable imports was \$399,139,130. The percentage of free imports was 55.88, an increase of 16.73 per cent. over 1891, when the percentage of free imports was 39.15. In 1890 it was 34.19, and in 1889 it was 31.81.

The average ad valorem duty levied on the total imports for the year ending June 30, 1892, was 20.65; 1891 was 20.60; for 1890, it was 22.02, and for 1889 it was 20.62.

Here are the facts simply stated: Every Democratic orator and organ says: "The McKinley tariff will increase tariff taxes." It has decreased them more than \$50,000,000, annually.

"The McKinley law will stifle foreign trade." The first complete fiscal year of the McKinley law's operation has given the nation the largest foreign trade ever known.

Every capitalist says: "It is worse than a war tariff." Under its operation a larger percentage of our whole foreign trade is absolutely freer than ever before in the history of the United States.

Mr. John Carpenter, of Goodland, Col., says: "I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for diarrhea and severe cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels with the best results. In the worst case I never had to give more than the third dose to effect a cure. In most cases one dose will do. Besides its other good qualities it is pleasant to take." For sale by King & Proudt.

How can a man make money giving an Atlas away? Write to Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. They can tell you.

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The Silver Question.

Current Money, Distribution Imperfect.

The silver question is postponed at least until next winter in congress. And we believe that in its present shape it will never become a really disturbing factor in our politics again. Note the points regarding our foreign trade, and the fact will be clear to which we wish to call attention. In the eleven months ending May 31 last, we exported more than we imported by \$23,000,000; we imported \$16,155,562 more gold than we exported; and we exported \$11,573,252 more silver than we imported. The trade balance of precious metals is shown by \$4,576,267 in our favor. This, deducted from the merchandise balance given above, leaves a balance in our favor of \$20,629,309 for the eleven months, which we sold more than we bought.

How did we receive this? For we have received that value some way, or it is still owing us. There are three factors in it—first, the money taken abroad by American tourists and travelers, second, the selling of American stocks and bonds here by European holders, because of their fear of our action on free silver; and, third, that the superfluity of idle money in the Eastern financial centers, where the interest rates have been extraordinarily low for many months, has gone abroad. That is to say, that we have too much money here for our needs. If this be so, then it means that New York is becoming one of the world's financial capitals. As every one knows, London has been the great money center for many years, whence money went for investment all over the globe. Is New York becoming such a center? The indications are that it is.

The bulk of the trade balance has been settled, however, by the return of American stocks and bonds. Probably a number of millions have gone abroad because the price of money here is so low compared with the price abroad that foreign holders keep the funds, and the result in sending it across the Atlantic. But why does it not seek investment in the West and South, where interest rates are high? We are asked. In reply let us ask why interest rates are high? Because the security is not of the kind which assures prompt repayment when the loan becomes due, and investors fight shy of any investment that does not furnish that kind of security. That is the sole reason.

But our free silver friends ought to see, in the facts outlined above, that there is ample currency in the country. We have plenty of money, or it would not seek employment abroad. If there is any defect in our currency system, it is not the lack of money, but the imperfect method of distributing it. The national banking system affords a splendid method of increasing the amount in circulation in any given locality; but for several years it has not been fulfilling its mission because of the high price of United States banks, which form the basis for national bank circulation. Men will not organize national banks where currency is needed, in the West and South, because they can make more profit out of their money than by investing it in this way with bonds so high.

But the Western agitators continually cry for "more money" instead of attempting to devise some adequate plan for the better distribution of the ample amount of money in the country. They are foolishly antagonistic to the national banking system, which would bring them the relief they seek; like so many would be reformers, they are destructive, not constructive. They are anxious to destroy, but have nothing wherewith to replace that which they wish to wipe out of existence. One remedy, and a complete one, for the defective distribution would be the amendment of the national banking law, giving some equally safe loan for circulation to replace the United States bonds, and which can take their place at once. We commend the subject to the consideration of those interested.

The Electrical Age and the Farm.

The American farmer of the not very distant future will be the most independent citizen of the country. He may not cultivate so many acres of ground or own so large an area of land as at present, but he will be a little king upon his farm and he will be a more fortunate man. The electrical age is upon us, and we are entering it big with promise for the agricultural communities. In two years more the telephone patents will expire and then for \$2.50 anybody can have an instrument, and battery. One wire of the barbed wire fence may be isolated from the others and become the line of communication from house to house and from neighborhood to neighborhood. Electric lights will take the place of candles, kerosene lamps and lanterns. When the farmer hears a disturbance in his barn or chicken coop he will press a button which will light up his entire premises and enable him in position to prevent intruders.

A single stationary steam engine fed by a boy or girl will generate electric power that will work the churn, the knitting machine, the sewing machine and the washing machine for the use of the household. The farmer's corn sheller, threshing machine and other implements will be run by electricity from the same source. He may and probably will have a storage battery which shall push his plow through the soil and anchor for his carriage or wagon for a trip to town. In fact electricity will take the place of horses in much of the farm work and relieve the farmer's wife of much of the dreaded drudgery so common to her.

The electrical age will more completely revolutionize the conditions of modern life than the age of steam change, those of the 19th century. The present generation need not be surprised if it shall be a common thing to see a telephone in every farm house, an electric plant in every farm and electric motors of one kind and another carrying farmers to and from the city at their will, over fine roads constructed chiefly for their convenience. The solution of farm life will be ended. The telephone will bring farm and city into closer union, and daily mail deliveries will keep the agricultural student of the progress of the intellectual life of his age. The ideal farmer of the future will be an educated gentleman; his family will be cultivated and contented; he will make a business profitable always, free from the hard drudgery now required, and attractive as the professions or other city occupations. This style of farmer will, of course, be a thrifty, industrious one; not the corner grocery whittler, nor the swindler, nor the idler, nor the indolent farmer who will not realize these conditions.

You can get it away! What? Rand McNally & Co.'s World Atlas and make money on it too.

Pears' Soap

It is a wonderful soap that takes hold quick and does no harm.

No harm! It leaves the skin soft like a baby's; no alkali in it, nothing but soap.

The harm is done by alkali. Still more harm is done by not washing. So, bad soap is better than none.

What is bad soap? Imperfectly made; the fat and alkali not well balanced or not combined.

What is good soap? Pears'. All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

Time Table.

Below will be found the time of departure of the passenger trains over the K. C. road and also the freight trains through the Burlington route.

GOING NORTH:
No. 1—Leaves Forest City at 2:00 p. m.
No. 4—Leaves at 2:15 a. m.
No. 5—Nebraska City and Vallen, leaves at 5:27 p. m.
No. 15—Burlington Route, leaves at 10:25 a. m.

GOING SOUTH:
No. 2—Leaves Forest City at 1:14 p. m.
No. 3—Leaves at 2:15 a. m.
No. 6—St. Joseph Passenger, leaves at 10:23 a. m.
No. 16—Burlington Route, leaves at 5:51 p. m.

M. E. Church Directory.

Sunday school every Sabbath, at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:45 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m.
Class meeting at 1:15 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday, at 7:30 p. m.
Business meeting of the official board, the third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m.
Epworth League Sunday at 6:30 p. m.

CHEAP MONEY.

I have money to loan on improved real estate, at the lowest rate and on the best terms that can be offered. Long or short times, payments to suit.

W. H. RICHARDS,
Oregon, Mo.

GOUV MORRIS, ABSTRACTOR.

New Title Abstracts to All Lands and Town Lots in Holt County. Office in Court House.

Oregon, Mo.

Prices Reasonable.

Correspondence Solicited.

WILLIAM HOFFMANN, BRADY EDWARDS, Attorney at Law and Attorney at Law. Notary Public.

HOFFMANN & DAVIS, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Rooms 9 and 10 Tenth Street, Corner 6th and Francis Streets. Telephone, 474.

J. T. BUTLER, Physician & Surgeon, OREGON, MO.

All calls promptly answered by day or night. Office on stairs in front room over C. L. Evans & Co's drug store.

DANIEL ZACHMAN, President. C. J. HUNT, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' BANK, OREGON, MO.

Capital Stock Paid Up \$20,000.

Transacts a general banking business. Interest paid on deposits held for a special time.

Drafts issued on principal cities. Collections made and promptly remitted.

Directors: George Anderson, E. Van Buren, W. B. Davis, James Kneale, S. P. O'Fallon, J. A. Kreeb, J. T. Thatchner.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY, President. LEVI ZOOK, Vice President. ALBERT ROEDER, Cashier. CHAS. D. ZOOK, Asst. Cashier.

The Montgomery & Roecker BANKING COMPANY, OREGON, MO.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

The oldest bank in the county. Transacts a general banking business. Interest paid on time deposits. Drafts sold on all principal cities of the country and Europe. Have made special arrangements to collect money due from estates in foreign countries. The accounts of Farmers, Merchants and individuals respectfully solicited. Special care given to any business entrusted to us.

"JOE'S PLACE,"

112 North Second Street, First Door South of Latz's.

ST. JOSEPH, - - MO.

JOE OPPENHEIMER, Prop't.

Finest Liquors.

Choicest Cigars.

Fresh Beer on Tap.

Good Pool Tables.

I extend a cordial invitation to my many Holt county friends to remember me when in the city.

"The best on earth," is the universal verdict of all in regard to the ice cream made by Mrs. D. E. Bennett. She serves strawberry, lemon, chocolate and vanilla in fact, almost any flavor you may call for, also lemon ice, lemonade and cake.

Order of Publication.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.

In the Circuit Court of said County, August Term, 1892.

Mattilda Harmon, Plaintiff,

vs.

Mary Copeland and John Copeland, her husband, John Harmon, George Harmon, Mary Harmon, Sarah Porter and Cornelia Porter, her husband, Mary M. Kennedy and David Kennedy, her husband, Thomas M. O'Fallon, her husband, William M. O'Fallon, her husband, William M. O'Fallon, her husband, Mary E. O'Fallon, her husband, and Don Eggleston, defendants.

At this 19th day of July, 1892, came the plaintiff herein, by L. E. Knowles, her attorney, before the undersigned clerk of the Holt Circuit Court in session, and she petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus, and for a writ of certiorari, and for a writ of mandamus, and for a writ of prohibition, and for a writ of injunction, and for a writ of replevin, and for a writ of sequestration, and for a writ of attachment, and for a writ of execution, and for a writ of return, and for a writ of delivery, and for a writ of possession, and for a writ of removal, and for a writ of restitution, and for a writ of satisfaction, and for a writ of discharge, and for a writ of exoneration, and for a writ of redemption, and for a writ of revocation, and for a writ of annulment, and for a writ of rescission, and for a writ of reformation, and for a writ of specific performance, and for a writ of injunction, and for a writ of prohibition, and for a writ of mandamus, and for a writ of certiorari, and for a writ of habeas corpus, and for a writ of return, and for a writ of delivery, and for a writ of possession, and for a writ of removal, and for a writ of restitution, and for a writ of satisfaction, and for a writ of discharge, and for a writ of exoneration, and for a writ of redemption, and for a writ of revocation, and for a writ of annulment, and for a writ of rescission, and for a writ of reformation, and for a writ of specific performance, and for a writ of injunction, and for a writ of prohibition, and for a writ of mandamus, and for a writ of certiorari, and for a writ of habeas corpus, and for a writ of return, and for a writ of delivery, and for a writ of possession, and for a writ of removal, and for a writ of restitution, and for a writ of satisfaction, and for a writ of discharge, and for a writ of exoneration, and for a writ of redemption, and for a writ of revocation, and for a writ of annulment, and for a writ of rescission, and for a writ of reformation, and for a writ of specific performance, and for a writ of injunction, and for a writ of prohibition, and for a writ of mandamus, and for a writ of certiorari, and for a writ of habeas corpus, and for a writ of return, and for a writ of delivery, and for a writ of possession, and for a writ of removal, and for a writ of restitution, and for a writ of satisfaction, and for a writ of discharge, and for a writ of exoneration, and for a writ of redemption, and for a writ of revocation, and for a writ of annulment, and for a writ of rescission, and for a writ of reformation, and for a writ of specific performance, and for a writ of injunction, and for a writ of prohibition, and for a writ of mandamus, and for a writ of certiorari, and for a writ of habeas corpus, and for a writ of return, and for a writ of delivery, and for a writ of possession, and for a writ of removal, and for a writ of restitution, and for a writ of satisfaction, and for a writ of discharge, and for a writ of exoneration, and for a writ of redemption, and for a writ of revocation, and for a writ of annulment, and for a writ of rescission, and for a writ of reformation, and for a writ of specific performance, and for a writ of injunction, and for a writ of prohibition, and for a writ of mandamus, and for a writ of certiorari, and for a writ of habeas corpus, and for a writ of return, and for a writ of delivery, and for a writ of possession, and for a writ of removal, and for a writ of restitution, and for a writ of satisfaction, and for a writ of discharge, and for a writ of exoneration, and for a writ of redemption, and for a writ of revocation, and for a writ of annulment, and for a writ of rescission, and for a writ of reformation, and for a writ of specific performance, and for a writ of injunction, and for a writ of prohibition, and for a writ of mandamus, and for a writ of certiorari, and for a writ of habeas corpus, and for a writ of return, and for a writ of delivery, and for a writ of possession, and for a writ of removal, and for a writ of restitution, and for a writ of satisfaction, and for a writ of discharge, and for a writ of exoneration, and for a writ of redemption, and for a writ of revocation, and for a writ of annulment, and for a writ of rescission, and for a writ of reformation, and for a writ of specific performance, and for a writ of injunction, and for a writ of prohibition, and for a writ of mandamus, and for a writ of certiorari, and for a writ of habeas corpus, and for a writ of return, and for a writ of delivery